



## WOMAN'S REALM

### NEW EVENING FABRICS

FASHION'S LAST WORDS AS TO CLINGING MATERIALS.

Apparel Must Be Light, Beaded Nets Being the Heaviest of All Wear That Has the Approval of the Designers.

Qualities of rich material, softly draped and wound around the figure, compose the new evening gowns, which are exquisitely lovely—and the despair of the amateur dressmaker. Almost any woman with a knack for sewing could cut and hang one of the short-waisted Directoire gowns which have been in vogue during the past two seasons, and it was not a difficult matter to add a soft, dragging little train—round or pointed. But the new costume, combining satin, brocade, fur, metallic net or chiffon, and much lace, is another thing entirely, and skillful hands are required to concoct from all these contrasting stuffs a gown that shall combine exquisite simplicity of line and the perfect grace that hides, yet reveals the figure beneath.

Fortunately, the new evening fabrics are exceedingly soft and clinging, and even a gown of velvet brocade draped over a petticoat of satin, does not weigh more than a half dozen pounds, while the lace and satin dancing gowns may be measured in weight by ounces. The beaded nets are the heaviest of all the new evening fabrics



Ermine Scarf and Muff.

and the bead fringes add appreciably to the weight of the chiffon and lace tunic, but there is a wonderful lightness and ethereal charm about most of the evening costumes of the season.

Sometimes lace flounces and draperies are used over colored silk or satin, the favorite shades for these "show-through" effects being the new yellow and pinkish red tones like saffron, apricot, pale coral and geranium. All the yellow tones in demand for evening wear—especially a very brilliant orange-yellow, called "burnt opium." Black Chantilly lace is used lavishly over white charmeuse and satin meteor. Usually a red rose or broad bands of black velvet ribbon impart the distinctive note to these lace-velvet costumes in black and white.

Narrow band trimmings of fur are used on chiffrons, and even laces and sometimes a band of fur serves as a shoulder strap, instead of the more

### ALL CANNOT WEAR YELLOW

But Those Who Can Will Find It a Charming and Most Becoming Color.

If your hair is dark and your skin a warm, clear olive or a creamy white, you will find that yellow suits you; but if your skin is sallow, or in any way sickly looking you must shun yellow as the plague.

Auburn haired girls, so long as there is not too much pink in their cheeks, look delightful in nearly every shade of yellow; but the girl with what I call "ordinary brown" hair—that is, hair with no strong tints of gold or red or bronze—will be unwise if she admits more than the tiniest touch of this color into her toilet.

And now for the tiny we may wear with yellow. A pretty safe rule is always to combine it with some darker color. There are some very pale primrose shades that tone exquisitely with faint mauves, and even greens, but these you will see principally in evening frocks.

Dark blues and very deep greens

familiar band of rhinestones or pearls. Some frocks that depend for their attractiveness upon simplicity and perfection of line are trimmed solely with a narrow fur edging on the tunic.

Sleeves on most of the new evening gowns are so tiny that they are barely worth the name, though the arm and shoulder are in some cases veiled with thin net.

Swandown is used on dancing frocks for debutantes, and when combined with white chiffon, lace, pearls or tiny silk floral festoons, is exquisitely dainty and girlish.

MARY DEAN.

### OLD STYLE FAVORED AGAIN

Pins and Combs of Tortoise Shell Are to Be Used as Head Ornaments This Season.

Back into the realm of hair ornaments have come the pins and combs of tortoise shell that typified the hairdressing of our grandmothers, and are traceable to the time of the Medici.

If you have some treasured heirlooms that are large, carved or inlaid, bring them out into the light of modern day and place them in the coils and waves of your hair. You then can smile at the world.

Fillets of tortoise shell rival the high combs, and the disks that suggest the Holland headress, or perhaps the ornaments of the middle ages, have returned.

The empire comb, with its spreading lines that resemble the peacock's tail, is an important arrival. The hair is drawn up in a series of curls at the back of the neck, the high comb mounting above them. Generally the hair is parted in front or at the side.

The band, or fillet, is passed over the brow, the hair waved and worn in graceful lines low over the temples and ears. Disks are worn if this style hairdressing is carried out.

Coils of hair are held in place by ball tortoise-shell pins, and the bars of shell to catch the stray curls and to support the hair have again come into their own.

Since the coiffure of the moment is conservatively simple, there is ample room for adding decoration by way of ornaments, and makers are offering many attractive styles to convince women of the change.

### CREEPING APRON FOR BABY

Saves the Clothes and Does Away With Much Laborious Work in the Laundry.

Creeping aprons save the baby's clothes. They are made in a straight piece, long enough to enclose the skirts like a bag, with an elastic at each end to fasten around the waist.

Children with a family history of consumption should sleep in the open air and live in it as much as possible. Their food should contain a larger proportion of fat than is common—cream, butter, milk, fresh eggs, etc.

Families who live in large cities find it difficult to keep their children contented in their own yard; they seem to want to go into the other boy's or girl's yard to play. By providing some interesting occupation for the child to do in his own home or yard it will soon become more attractive and his desire to find amusement in the company of other children will grow less and less.

### Novelties for the Winter.

Various forms of "suitings," in real materials, are novelties this year for coats and skirts, and they are produced in very exclusive shadings. But, unfortunately, most of the chic materials of this description are, like raincoats, so very expensive; they are manufactured with such a soft, velvety finish that the rough effect is entirely subdued. Still, for real hard wear, it is useless to economize in fabric; besides we ought not to grudge paying for the wonderful new colorings which are imparted to these wonderful cloths. Mole, brown, red, purple and shot-gray effects, with a preponderating presence of mid-Victorian magenta tones are all leading colors this season.

### Fur Collarettes.

The new fur collarettes, consisting of straight strips of fur, such as ermine, sable, skunk or a squirrel-imitating chinchilla, with a stiff bow of black moire ribbon and a plaited tongue of old lace, are excellent companions of the tulle ruffle or feather boa of warmer days, and the heavy fur stole so full of comfort in the winter.

### make a good background for yellow, and black and dark brown are best of all.

In two of J. M. Barrie's most fascinating books—"When a Man's Single" and "Sentimental Tommy"—you will find that he has chosen yellow and brown for the frocks of his sweetest girls, so I don't think there is much fear that our brothers and husbands will grumble at the new fashion, provided always that we turn it to really pretty account, and do not let it become our master instead of our slave.

### French Scent.

A rose perfume that is not musty, but that carries in itself all the freshness of the garden, is novel and delightful. This is a French scent, and though it is of fair price, it is so fragrant of the very basketful of blossoms which it must contain that it is refreshing as well as pleasant. It is named for the red roses, and conjures up a picture of the new buds, which resemble the bride roses in size and are of rosiest hue. It has an elusive daintiness about it which at once marks it for the lady's use.

## MAY SOLVE MYSTERY

English Expedition Soon to Start For Easter Island.

Theory of Lost Continent Which is Believed to Have Joined Asia With America—Trace of Giants Found.

Victoria, B. C.—As a result of a report made by the officers of H. M. S. Albatross regarding the visit the gunboat (now overhauling at Esquimaux) made not long ago to Easter Island, a 250-ton auxiliary schooner has been launched at Whitehead, England, to carry a party of scientists who will investigate reports of remains found of a lost race of giants.

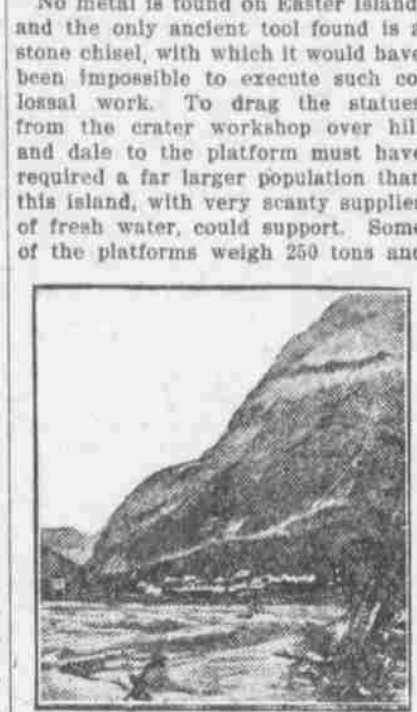
The vessel has been christened the *Mans-Polynesian*, for good luck, and the party, headed by W. S. Routledge, M. A., will proceed in her to the south sea island as soon as she is placed in commission. The island is the most easterly of the Polynesian, being about 2,000 miles from the coast of South America.

Immense platforms formed of stone fitted together with cement are found to have been erected on the island facing the sea. Some of the stones weigh five tons, and in places these mysterious sea walls are thirty feet high and 200 feet long.

On the land side of these platforms there are broad terraces, also of stone, bearing the pedestals on which stood huge figures carved out of lava from an extinct crater eight miles away. Most of these images have been thrown down, but there are 555 of them in the forty-five square miles of the island. The figures extend down to the hips, and the faces represent a receding forehead, a broad, adze-like nose, thin lips and a powerful chin.

One of the smaller statues of Easter Island—eight feet high—is now in the British Museum, having been brought back by H. M. S. Topaze, which visited the island in 1868. Other British warships have also visited the island, the last being H. M. S. Albatross, which went from Esquimaux last year.

No metal is found on Easter Island, and the only ancient tool found is a stone chisel, with which it would have been impossible to execute such colossal work. To drag the statues from the crater workshop over hill and dale to the platform must have required a far larger population than this island, with very scanty supplies of fresh water, could support. Some of the platforms weigh 250 tons and



Picturesque Shore of Easter Island.

It would need modern engineering appliances to move them.

There is ample evidence that the making of these huge images was suddenly stopped and the theory has been advanced that the island is the last pinnacle of a submerged continent which occupied the greater part of the South Pacific and possibly joined Asia with America. Ruined temples of the same style are found on the mainland of America, in Indo-China and Java.

Under the platforms are vast numbers of skeletons. Originally it may be presumed they were the victims of human sacrifices, but in modern times the Kanaka inhabitants, although Christianized by the Jesuits, have continued to bury their dead in these sacred places.

Mr. Routledge's expedition will find a good field for excavation in this mystery island of the Southern Pacific, and the revelation of its secret may solve the whole mystery of the Incas of Peru.

### CAR CRASHES INTO GARAGE

Motorman Fatally Hurt—Grocer's Skull is Fractured When Coach Falls to Take Curve.

Omaha, Neb.—A westbound Farnam street car ran into a garage at 40th and Farnam streets, fatally injuring the motorman, William Triver, and seriously injuring five or six others. Michael Welch, a wholesale grocery man, received a fractured skull from a falling brick.

Motorman Triver says the controller failed to work and that he was unable to shut off the current. The car failed to take the curve, crashing instead into the garage. The front end of the building was caved in and several automobiles were smashed.

The car carried twenty passengers, many of whom had attended the opera and were in evening dress. Two women were removed from the car in a faint, but were revived.

### FREE SOAP DENIED SCHOLARS

Gotham Board of Education Withdraws Plans When Cost is Estimated at \$350,000 a Year.

New York.—The proposal to supply soap and towels to the children of the New York public schools, which received indorsement from many local societies a few weeks ago, has been cast aside by the board of education, which decided that, while such cleanliness was desirable, it was too expensive a luxury for adoption at the present time. The cost of supplying the towels and soap was estimated by a special commission at not less than \$350,000 a year. Paper towels would cost \$300,000 a year, it was found, and the mere laundry expense for cloth towels would exceed \$200,000 annually.

## CAVE DWELLERS OF TUNIS

High Cost of Living Not Vital Question for Troglodytes—Many Other Advantages.

Matmata, Tunisia.—Warm in winter and cool in summer, inexpensive to build and inexpensive to keep in repair—such are some of the recommendations of the cave-dwellers of southern Tunisia. The troglodytes who live in them today are descendants of the men who lived in similar caves when the country was part of the Roman empire. A writer in the National Geographic Magazine describes entertainingly his visit to the region where they abound.

Imagine arriving at a town of 5,000 people and not seeing a single house; only a picturesque mosque built since the French occupation. There are 20,000 people in the district, of which this town of Matmata is the chief city. All of them are troglodytes.

There is, first of all, a great hole dug in the earth; the average hole is



Crossing the Desert to Tunis.

perhaps 28 feet deep and 45 or 50 feet in circumference. This hole is used as a patio, or courtyard. Numerous caves dug in the walls serve as living rooms, chambers and storehouses.

One enters these dwellings by means of a passageway tunneled through earth or rock.

Walking through the passage into the circular courtyard, open to the sky, one sees large caves cut into the sides, that serve as grain storehouses. There are also caves here for goats, sheep and donkeys. A square trough of masonry pipes the rain water into a large cistern in the center of the courtyard. It rains rarely, but when it rains, it pours, and every drop of water is carefully preserved—so carefully that horses and animals are watered only once every 24 hours, and then not all they want.

Sheik Ferjani asks us to enter. The courtyard is full of children. Pushing open a door of palm tree boards, we enter the sheik's cave. It was whitewashed. To the left is a wooden chest and a gun, one of many. Back of the gun is a shelf cut out of the rock, and an oil lamp standing on it—the shape dating back to Greek and Roman days.

The wives of the sheik live in a cave similar to this, and so do their sons, and their wives and children. The question of rent is not of great importance. Hollowing out another cave is not a very difficult task.

### ODD MURDER VERDICT STANDS

Why Missourian is Ordered to Serve Life in Prison as Wife Slayer.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Unusual circumstances surrounded the case of A. J. Bass of Greene county, Missouri, farmer, who was convicted on the charge of murdering his wife and sentenced to life imprisonment, which verdict was affirmed by the supreme court here. After Bass' house burned in January, 1911, the body of his wife was found in the ruins. A coroner's jury decided that the woman met death in the fire. Later her body was exhumed and an autopsy revealed that she had been shot through the heart and several shot were extracted from her body. Bass was then arrested.

At the trial the defense contended that Mrs. Bass had been struck by shot from shotgun shells in the house, which were exploded by the fire. Neighbors who were attracted by the fire testified that they heard numerous explosions in the building while it was burning. Much expert testimony was introduced to show that loose shells when heated slowly will explode.

Judge Ferris, who prepared the opinion of the supreme court, found that the case was tried properly in the lower court, that the jury was the best judge of all the circumstances and that the verdict must stand.

### MAN SWIMS RIVER TWICE

Supposedly Homesick Swan, Berquist In Queer Acts at St. Cloud, Minnesota.

St. Cloud, Minn.—Supposedly suffering from an attack of homesickness which for a time mentally unbalanced him, Swan Berquist, twenty-four years, jumped into the Mississippi river here recently, swam against a strong current to an island in midstream, turned around and swam back again and then ran down the river bank three miles before he could be captured by an equestrian.

When taken to the police station, where he was given an alcohol rub, Berquist seemed rational. Berquist came to the United States six months ago and worked awhile in Boston, reaching here Tuesday. He will be examined as to his sanity.

### King Has New Adornment.

Madrid.—King Alfonso has turned out a splendid set of mutton chops thwart either side his jaw, the same kind of hirsute adornment his late father wore.

### Church Must Be "Wide Open."

Chicago.—"The wide open church must offset the wide-open saloon," says Rev. George B. Stafford in a lecture delivered here on "polygamy at Chicago."

## LOCATION AND PREPARATION OF HOTBED MOST IMPORTANT THINGS TO CONSIDER

Fail is Best Time to Make Ready and to Secure Best Results—Concrete Should Be Used in Construction—Sunny Side of Building Best for Protection.

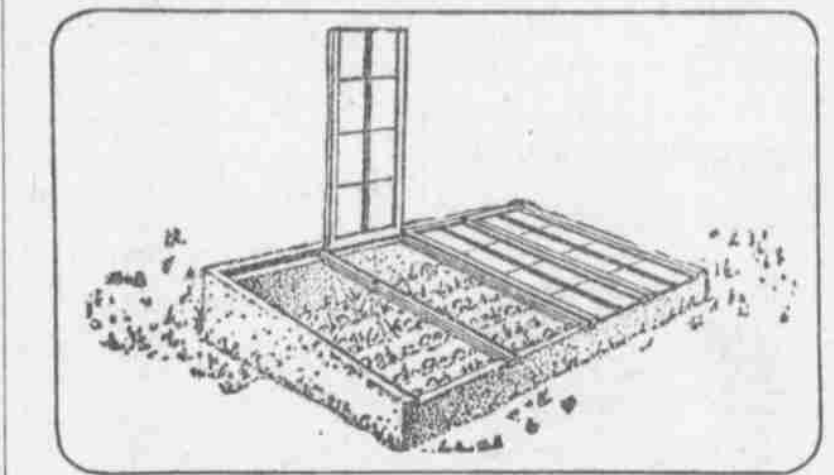
The fall is the time to prepare the hotbed. To avoid annual repairs, and to secure the best results build it of concrete. Locate the bed on the sunny, wind-protected side of a building. A 4-sash bed is usually large enough except for commercial purposes. A standard hot-bed sash is 3 feet by 6 feet. Lay out the bed 6 feet 8 inches wide by 12 feet 10 inches long. The concrete walls are 6 inches thick. Dig the foundation trenches 2 feet 6 inches deep within the lines given above. Make forms of 1-inch lumber to carry the south (front) wall 6 inches and the north (back) wall 14 inches above ground. Forms are not required below ground level. The tops of the end walls slope to the others. Before filling the forms with concrete, test the dimensions of the bed by means of the sash. See that the sash laps to form 2 inches on all sides.

Mix the concrete mushy wet in the proportion of 1 bag of cement to 2½ cubic feet of sand to 5 cubic feet of crushed rock, or 1 bag of cement to 5 cubic feet of bank-run gravel. Fill the forms without stopping for anything. Tie the walls together at the corners by laying in them old iron rods bent to right angles. While placing the concrete set ¼-inch bolts about 2 feet apart to hold the wooden top framing of the bed to the concrete; or make grooves in the top of the concrete for counter-sinking the

described below. Remove the strips as soon as the concrete stiffens. Take down the forms after five days. The extra 2½ inches in length of the bed is allowance for the three center bars between the sash. These sash supports are of dressed 1-inch stuff, shaped like a capital "T" turned upside down. The length of the stem of the "T" is equal to the thickness of the sash and the top is 3 inches wide. Sufficient materials for the concrete will be supplied by 14 bags of cement, 14 cubic yards of sand and 2½ cubic yards of crushed rock; or 14 bags of cement and 2½ yards of pit gravel at a cost of \$10.00.

If the bed is to be used as a cold-frame, it is finished when covered with glass. For a hot bed, dig out the dirt to the depth of 2 feet, tramp in 18 inches of fresh horse manure well mixed with leaves or bedding and cover it with 4 to 8 inches of rich soil. Bank the excavated earth around the outside of the bed. Put the sash in place, hang a thermometer on the inside and allow the bed to heat up. After a couple of days, when the temperature has dropped to 85 or 90 degrees, planting may be safely done. Seed catalogues contain valuable information as to the length of time necessary to produce the different kinds of plants.

During the midday, in bright weather, the bed will become too hot and



Grid Frame With Sashes.

sash to the level of the walls with an allowance of one-quarter inch for clearance. This can be done by temporarily imbedding in the concrete wooden strips of the necessary dimensions. During this operation, by means of blocks nailed to the strips, make provision for the center bars

must be ventilated for a short period by raising the sash on the side away from the wind. Water the plants in the morning only and ventilate later to remove the moisture from the foliage. On winter nights, it will often be necessary to cover the bed with old carpets and boards.

## EXCELLENT FEED FOR ALL POULTRY

Sprouted Oats Is One of Best Things That Can Be Given to Little Ones.

Oats is one of the best feeds one can give chicks for growth, but it is hard to get in suitable form for feeding to poultry. One of the best methods is to sprout it. A pall of oats is covered with water and allowed to soak about twelve hours. In winter we use water which is heated and just cool enough that you can bear your hand in it, in summer, cold water. After soaking, the oats are poured out into trays two feet wide and three feet long and two inches deep. The bottoms of these trays are made of galvanized one-fourth inch mesh wire screen. We start a bucketful of the oats every day, piling the trays on top of each other until we have four or five.

Meanwhile we must thoroughly stir the oats in each tray every day and wet with water. The oats will, no doubt, heat some and this makes them sprout fast, but if they have a tendency to get too hot, cold water could be used to keep them cool. By the fourth or fifth day the sprouts are perhaps one-half to one inch long.

For summer feeding, when the stock can get plenty of grass, they will eat the oats readily at this stage and it is as good a growing feed as can be obtained. The sprouts are very good for early chicks that can get no grass. For winter feeding, let the oats grow more and turn green. Then you will have to let it grow a few days longer, and if you can get a suitable rack to hold the trays several inches apart it will be very convenient. By starting one tray each day and feeding the farthest developed each day a continuous supply may be had. This feed has been advertised extensively as a secret and the books explaining this method have sold extensively at from \$1 to \$5 each.

In feeding for growth and early development remember that the best feeds are cheapest, and that plenty of clean feed of such variety to produce a balanced ration and plenty of pure water will make you more profit than if the birds are scantily fed and allowed to stay in filthy quarters and pestered by lice.

### Orchard Heating Plant.

An orchard heating plant that has been patented by a Massachusetts man employs a system of pipes to convey fuel oil from a central tank.

### Sheep Breeding in the East.

The future of sheep breeding in the eastern states is quite promising. Changing conditions in the range sections of the west no longer give that action such great advantages in competition. The large cities close at and furnish the best markets in the world for high-class products. Lambs may be profitably fattened for the summer markets. High-grade wethers always find a profitable demand in the cities. Winter lambs pay well for skilled producers. The general pur-

## GREEN CORN FOR FODDER AND SILO

Plant an Early Variety for Feeding to Cows—Runout Sod Ground.

For feeding green to cows during the summer, plant an early variety of corn. Select rim-cut, sod-ground, or ground from which a crop of crimson clover or green rye has been cut off. Plow the ground, harrow and roll before the fresh plowed ground can dry out. Mark out the long way of field and drill half bushel of corn and 400 pounds of a standard bone fertilizer to the acre. This is much the quickest and most economical way. It saves time and labor. The corn is put in at the right depth and without waste of seed. Four hundred pounds of a good superphosphate to the acre, applied to good sod land, will bring a good crop of forage. If land is thin, spread a coat of manure and harrow it in, then drill the corn in with the phosphate. Run the drills 3 feet apart. If the field is weedy, plant in hills so the corn can be cultivated both ways. As soon as the corn can be plainly seen, start the sulky cultivator, using the steel chisel teeth. Early cultivation kills weeds and starts vigorous growth of the corn. Plant the variety of corn that is best suited to your soil and climate. Home-grown seed is best and much the cheapest. The number of acres to plant will depend upon the capacity of silo, and the number of stock to feed. One acre of good land, given thorough culture, will yield 10 to 12 tons of forage. For green feed to supplement the pasture during the latter part of summer and early fall, one acre for 15 head of cows should be planted. Have one large field and drill the corn the long way of field. Be sure to have the ground finely pulverized and rolled; the field can then be quickly planted and early cultivation given. Corn is the best crop to grow for green feed for the silo, or to cure for winter feed.

### Test With Pigs.

In a feeding test with 80 pigs, lasting 160 days, on a ration of corn chop, buttermilk and barley and sorghum forage, conducted at the Oklahoma station, the average daily gain was 51 pounds as compared with a gain of 1.22 pounds on corn chop and buttermilk. A lot of hogs turned into a field of corn yielding at the rate of only 17 bushels per acre made a gain of 1.2 pounds per head. Estimating the value of the grain at 7 cents per pound, the hogs returned a value of 63.15 cents per bushel.

pose breeds can hardly be excelled as all-around income producers and their adaptation to rough pasture fields.

### Grooming Good for Cows.

Cows need grooming the same as horses. There are two reasons: Grooming keeps the cows clean and so minimizes the possibility of having the milk contaminated; and careful grooming each day actually increases the milk production of cows. This has been shown by tests on practical farms.



## POULTRY

Laying Contest's Best Hen Most Industrious Fowl of 655 in Competition Lays 260 Eggs in Course of Eleven Months.

The hen which has made the highest record in the national egg-laying contest laid 146 eggs in 151 consecutive days, and produced 260 eggs in 11 months. "She is the most industrious hen among the 655 in the contest," writes Secretary T. E. Quisenberry. "She goes immediately from the roost about daylight each day into her trap nest. She lays the egg and is released from the nest about eight o'clock in the morning. She then spends the remainder of the day in eating a large amount of food and drinking lots of water, out of which to manufacture eggs for future days. We can usually tell about when she is going to miss a day. As this time approaches she lays a little later each day, that is, if she is to miss soon,



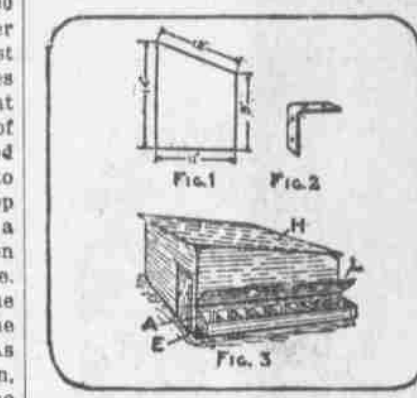
White Plymouth Rock Lady Showyou, Best Layer in National Egg-Laying Contest—Producing 260 Eggs in 11 Months. Her Nearest Competitor is a Barred Plymouth Rock with a Record of 239 Eggs.

we will not find her in the nest so early as usual. She will go on at ten o'clock, the next day at one o'clock, and the day before she misses we do not find her on the nest until about four o'clock in the afternoon. When we find her on as late as this she then misses the following day, but the next day has laid by eight o'clock and keeps it up at that hour until time to miss again. She has only missed laying five days in the past five months, and this has been true of her in each case when she missed a day."

## HANDY NEST FOR HEN HOUSE

Arranged So That One May Gather Eggs Without Entering Building—Not Hard to Make.

It is easy to make a nest box which will enable you to gather the eggs without going inside the hen house, writes Horace H. Dahl in the Farm and Fireside. It is fastened to the hen house seven inches from the floor by pieces of iron shaped as shown in Fig. 2. These have holes in them and



Good Nest Box.

can be screwed to the nests and house. Fig. 1 is the end made of one-half-inch wood. There are two of these. Nail boards on the back of them as long as the side of the hen house. Make a bottom of boards or tin, and nail it to the ends. The cover is made of weather-boarding and is two inches longer and one inch wider than the nests. The partitions which separate the nests are nine by eleven inches and ten inches apart. Holes are cut in the side of the hen house, through which the hens may pass into the nest. In Fig. 3, H is the hen house; A shows the holes; E is the end shown in Fig. 1, and L is the cover of the nests. These nests are dark, easy to clean and are hardy when sitting time comes.

### Telling Fresh Eggs.

The fresh egg beats to a froth easier than a stale one. It takes a longer time to boil a fresh egg than it does a stale one. The fresh egg, when boiled, will stick to the shell, while one a few days old will peel off smoothly.

### Different Diets.

It never occurs to the average farmer that the effect of a long continued diet of grain is as injurious to fowls as to cattle, nor that the concentrated grain food gives the best results when diluted or mixed with some bulky succulent material.

### Uniformity Pays.

The poultry keeper who works for uniformity in the size, shape and color of the eggs that he markets to private customers is sure to be well repaid for his labors.

### More Profitable.

It is more profitable to have the hens in laying condition for the period when prices are high than it is to attempt to preserve eggs until that time.